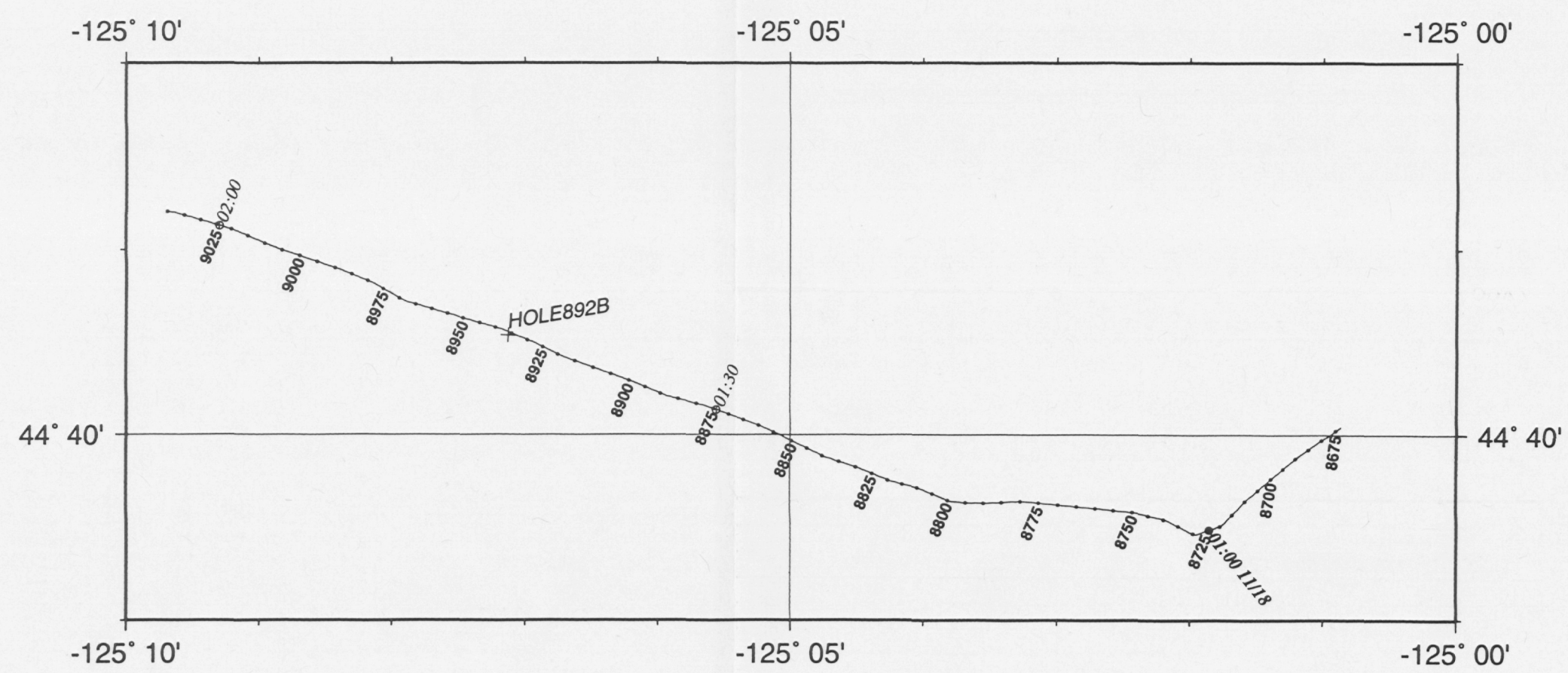
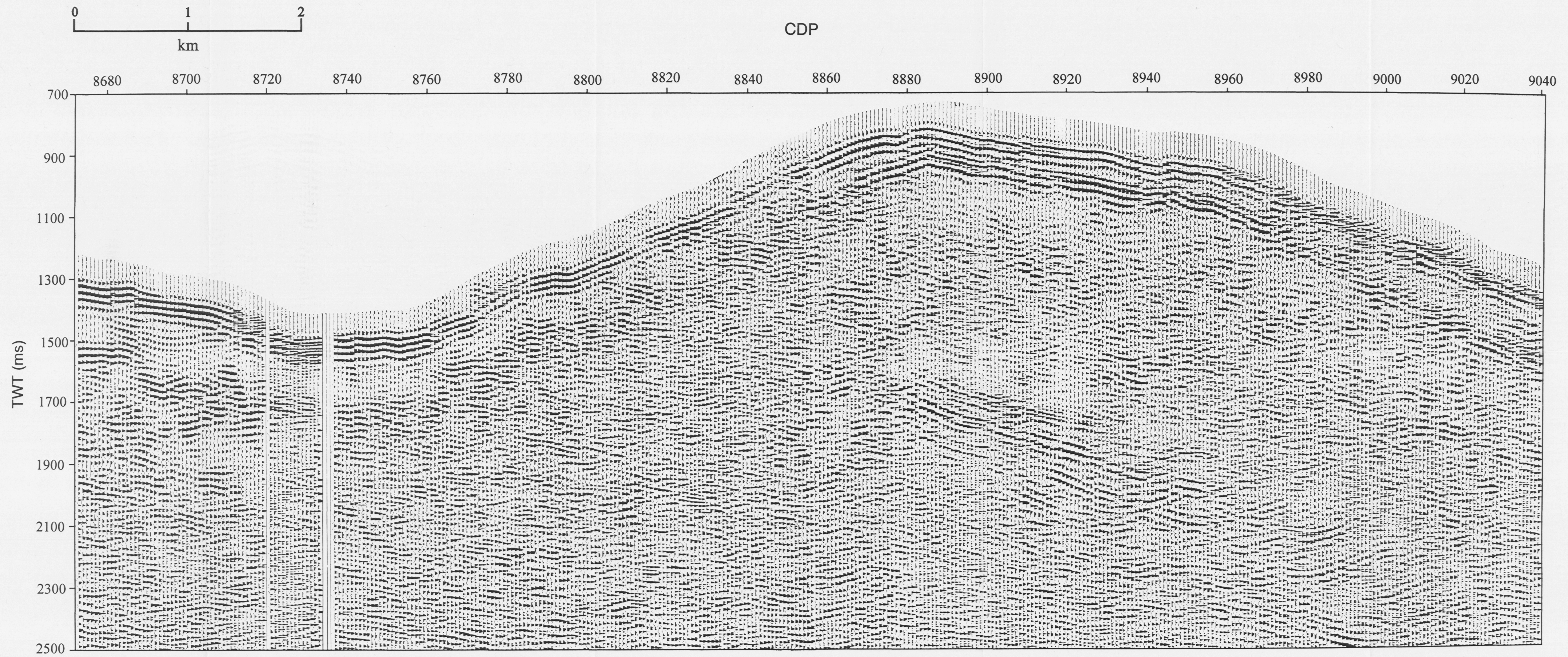


SEISMIC LINE THROUGH HOLE 892B



CDP LOCATION MAP (UTM PROJ.)

PROCESSING

- 1 Statics
- 2 True Amplitude Recovery
- 3 Trace killing/muting
- 4 Bandpass filtering
- 5 NMO
- 6 Migration
- 7 AGC

1. Achieved by correlation of the direct wave, as the data was recorded with a fault, an erroneous static shift on alternate traces for approximately the first half of the data set. Also by analysis of the direct wave other random static problems were noted and corrected.

2. Applied assuming spherical spreading (based on 1/distance). The velocity field used was depth dependent only and contoured to follow the seabed (see below).

TWT below seabed (ms)	INTERVAL VELOCITY (m/sec)
0-143	1700
144-290	1650
291-694	2100
695-997	2400
998-1191	2500
1192-1467	2630
1468-2959	2900-3400

3. Removal of noisy traces, which predominately correspond to heading changes by the ship, and muting of the direct wave.

4. Butterworth bandpass filter with -3db points at 40 Hz and 180 Hz and slopes of -30db and -48db respectively.

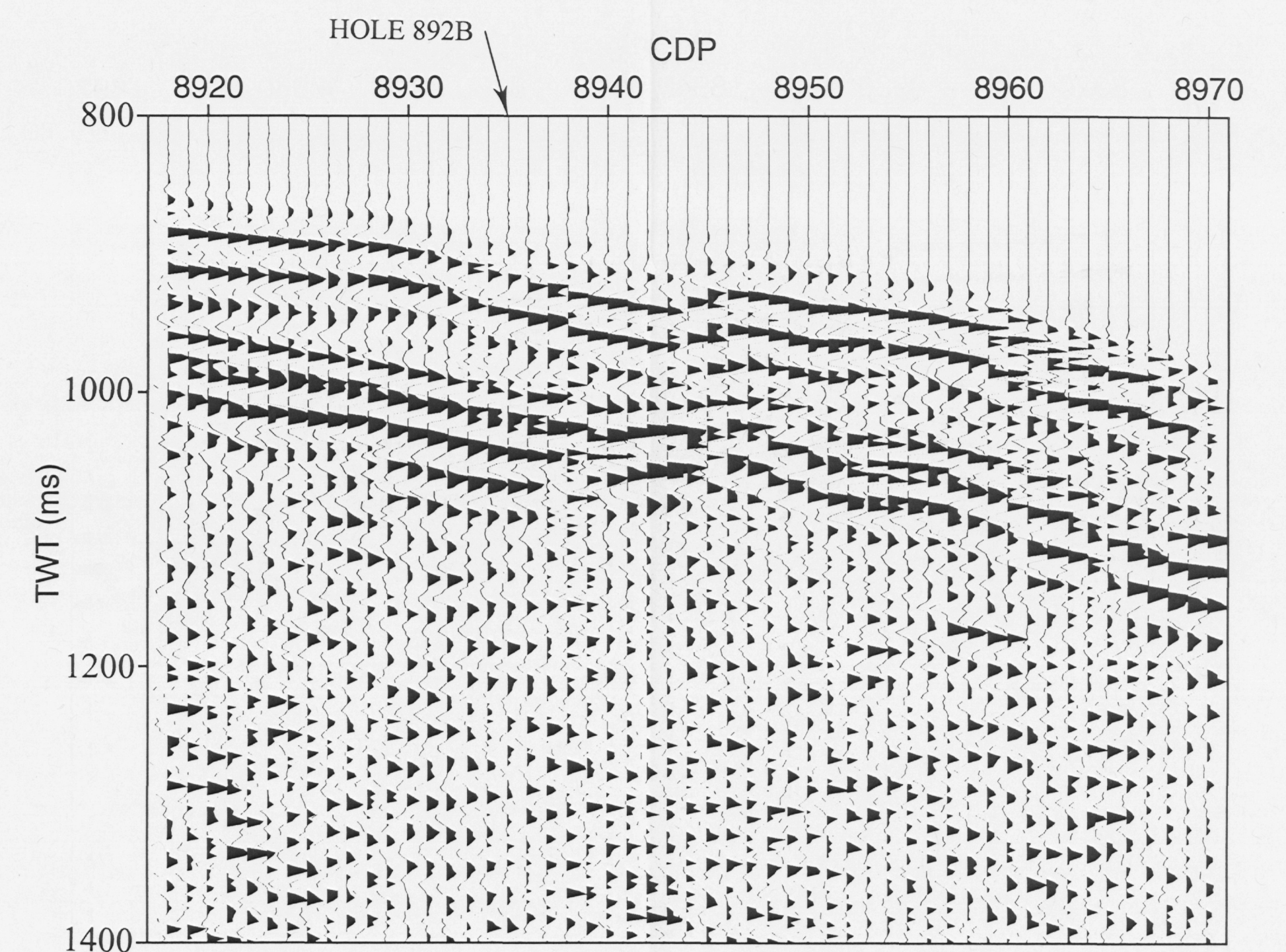
5. NMO was applied with the source receiver offset being calculated from the direct wave arrival time. The effect of this was limited due to the small size of the derived offset (133-205m), in comparison to the depth.

6. Finite difference time migration of frequencies up to 180 Hz, with velocities 95% of those above and a CDP average spacing of 34.7m.

7. AGC, with a 400 ms gate and muting of the amplified noise above the sea floor.

NOTE: Deconvolution was attempted, then discounted, as the relative polarity of reflectors was not conserved.

Processed by R. Dolman, School of Earth Sciences, University of Birmingham.



ENLARGEMENT OF DRILL SITE